21: Golder--253-255 H-3 (no date) 1914 Gilyak-1-4
116, 174

"The survey of the coast of Sakhalin and East Tartary was delayed until the middle of the nineteenth century. Although Russia deserves the chief credit for carrying this work to a successful termination, she is by no means entitled to all the credit. China, Japan, France, and England also made certain contributions towards its accomplishment. The investigation of this topic is, therefore, somewhat involved and necessitates a study of the navigations and the cartography of this region from the time the Europeans first came into these waters until the insularity of Sakhalin was definitely ascertained. (469)

469. Sakhalin had various names. Witsen called it Amoerse, Laperouse named it Tchoka, Krusenstern spoke of it as Karafouto, Klaproth claimed that Tarakai was its proper name, the Russian Senate referred to it in 1732, as Bolshoi [large].

It is quite evident, judging from the physical similarities of the inhabitants, that there has always been communication between the island and the Chinese mainland; there is, strange as it may seem, little to indicate that Sakhalin was generally known in China. The Jesuits, who occupied themselves with the geographical questions of that country, did not hear of the island before they went on their astronomical expedition in the

eighteenth century. (470) [254]

470. Du Halde, J. B. Description . . . de L'Empire de la Chine, vol. iv, 12.

The Japanese knew a little more about Sakhalin than the Chinese. At least they made several efforts to learn about it. Japanese historians (471) of the early eighteenth century

471. Klaproth, J. Apercu des Trois Royaumes, 192-193.

tell that in the time of the Shogun Fido-tada (1605-1622) the prince of Matsmai, Kin-firo, sent two parties in two successive years (472) to draw a map of Sakhalin. They reached

472. Siebold, Ph. Fr. von Nippon, vol. i, 259, gives the years as 1613, 1614.

the southern portion of the island and turned back without completing the task. (473) In

473. During the remainder of the seventeenth and the greater part of the eighteenth century, Japan was too busily occupied with political problems

to give much attention to geographical questions.

1785, Mogami Tokunai, a well known Japanese geographer, sailed from the northern coast of Jeso along the western side of Sakhalin as far as forty-six degrees, fifty minutes. On his way back he doubled the southern point of the island and followed the eastern shore to Cape Aniwa. (474) He made two other attempts, the second in 1786, the date of the

474. Siebold, Ph. Fr. von Nippon, vol. i, 260-261.

third is not definitely known, and was fortunate in reaching the western coast near the fifty-second parallel (475) and the eastern near the forty-ninth (Cape Patience). He

475. —Ibid.

made also excursions into the interior. The maps which he drew came into the hands of Siebold, who reproduced them in his atlas of Nippon. (476)

476. —Ibid., 'Atlas.'

Mamia Rinso accomplished even greater deeds than Mogami Tokunai. Departing from

northern Jeso in 1808, and sailing in the Tartary Strait close to the Sakhalin shore, Rinso succeeded in entering the mouth of the Amur that same summer. Siebold obtained Rinso's chart and journal and later used them in the publication of his Nippon. But as this work did not appear [255] until 1852, Europeans derived little benefit from the painstaking and praiseworthy efforts of these courageous Japanese navigators and geographers.

With no intention of discovering Sakhalin, whose existence was unknown to them, but to explore the mysterious land of Jeso, the Dutch East India Company sent Captain Vries from Japan in 1643. The chart and journal of the expedition are in existence (477) and

477. Siebold, Discoveries of Maerten Gerrits Vries.

by comparing them with what is known of the North Pacific Ocean it is quite evident that Vries touched on the southern part of the east coast of Sakhalin. But neither he nor those who made use of his chart had any clear conception as to where he had been. His discoveries were identified with the Terra de Jeso of the Jesuits, and the whole subject remained for a long time obscure."

21: Golder--255 H-3 (no date) 1914 Gilyak-1-2
116, 103, 174

"Our earliest knowledge of Sakhalin comes to us neither from the Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, nor Jesuits, but from the Russian hunters of Siberia, who in their efforts to explore the Amur regions came in contact with Sakhalin. In 1641 Maxim Perofilyef presented himself at Jakutsk and announced the existence of Shilka River, along the banks of which grain and metal were to be found. (478) To investigate the truth of this report

478. Found in instructions to Poyarkof. See Chtenia V Imperatorskom Obschestve Istorii I Drevnostei Rossiskich (Moscow, 1861), no. I, I-14.

the woewod sent in 1643 Wasili Poyarkof and a number of other men. They struck the headwaters of the Amur (479) and sailed down that stream to its mouth.

479. There has been some discussion as to the origin of the word 'Amur' and as to the date when it was first used by Europeans. It is not of Russian but of Mongolian origin. In the instructions issued to Poyarkof in 1643 the name Amur is not mentioned, which indicates that it was then unknown to the Russians. On his return in 1646, Poyarkof makes use of the word, and this is the first time that it appears in the Russian documents. He says, 'From the Shilka to the Amur in six days. . . The Amur falls into the Shungal . . . and from there the Amur continues to the sea' [Dopolnenia K Aktam

Istoricheskim, vol. iii, 50-55]. In addition to the term Amur the river had other names. According to Muller the Manchoux called it Sachalin Ula, the Chinese Helung Kiang, also Chelundsiam, the Tungas Schilkar, Schilk or Silkar, and the ancient Mongols Karamuram. Siebold gives the Japanese name as Manke. Witsen says that Ngam-Cumkiam is the Chinese name."

"From there they went out to sea in a northerly direction as far as the Ulja River. At this point they left their boats and proceeded overland to Jakutsk, arriving early in 1646. In his report Poyarkof makes the statement that the Giliaks live 'on the islands of the ocean' (480) referring no doubt to Sakhalin. A reliable Russian writer says (without

480. Dopolnenia K Aktam Istoricheskim, vol. iii, 50-55.

giving authority) that Poyarkof was wrecked on a large island soon after leaving the Amur. (481) There is no need, however, of direct evidence to prove that the Russians

481. Sadovnikof, D., Nashi Zampleprochodtsi, 78.

were aware of Sakhalin, for sailing, as they did, in the Tartary Strait they could not help but see it. Although trade relations were established with the natives of the upper waters of the Amur, the Russians rarely went down to the mouth of the river. (482) By

482. In addition to Poyarkof's voyage only two or three other Russian parties came to the mouth of the river [Dopolnenia K Aktam Istoricheskim, no. 100, 354].

the treaty of Nertchinsk, in 1689, the Amur River and Sakhalin were removed from Russia's sphere of influence, and the citizens of that country were forbidden to go near these places."

"The charts which Poyarkof and some other Siberians drew of the regions which they traversed have disappeared. There have, however, come down two maps of Siberia, both drawn at the request of the czar, one in 1667 or 1668 by Peter Godunof, and the other by Semen Remezof some years later. (483) On these two maps [257] the Amur River is

483. Godunof's map and memoir accompanying it may be found in Titof, Siberia in the Seventeenth Century. A Swedish ambassador, C. J. Prutz, who was at Moscow in 1669, made a copy of the map and brought it home with him. This copy has been preserved and reproduced by Nordenskjold in Ymer of 1887.

Remezof's map and notes have been published in 1882 and is known as 'Tscerteznaya Kniga Sibir.' Remezof says that the bases of his map are his own explorations and the maps he found in Siberia. Several sheets of his maps were completed as early as 1673, and the remaining somewhere between that date and 1701.

represented, but Sakhalin is not, due probably to the fact that they were asked to describe Siberia (484) and not the islands. That it was well known in Siberia that there was a large

484. Titof, A. Sibir V XVII Weke,. 25.

island at the mouth of the Amur may be proved from Witsen, who quotes a Russian manuscript of 1666 to that effect. (485) Other documents of the latter part of the seventeenth

485. Witsen, N. Noord en Oost Tartaren, vol. ii, 825.

century make mention of a large island at the mouth of the Amur, and one gives a description of the inhabitants. (486)

486. Titof, A. Sibir V XVII Weke, 84, 110, 111.

Godunof's and Remezof's maps are valuable because they give the Siberian's idea of Siberia, and because they fell into the hands of Witsen who used them in 1687 to construct his great map of northern Asia. (487) He acknowledges that he used Godunof's map,

487. Witsen was one of the greatest geographers of his time. He was painstaking and had the historian's eagerness to get at the sources. His position as burgomaster of Amsterdam gave him an opportunity of meeting and becoming the teacher and friend of Peter the Great and of securing through him, when Witsen visited Russia, very valuable material for his literary undertakings.

(488) and a critical comparison of Witsen's and Remezof's maps shows that the former

488. Schrenck, L. Reisen und Forschungen in Amur-Lande, vol. iii, 95-98.

owes a great deal to the latter. (489) On Witsen's map the 'Amur'River is traced to its

489. Middendorf, A. Th. von. Sibirische Reise, vol. iv, 36-38.

mouth, situated between the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth [258] parallels. Opposite to it is a large 'Amoerse Eylandt, ' and a little to the north is another island, 'Stolpka Memcoy, '(490)

490. The word 'Memcoy' is meaningless. In two of the seventeenth century manuscripts found in Titof's Siberia [pp. 54, 110], reference is made to a Stolp Kamennoi [stone column], opposite the mouth of the Kamchatka. Witsen often made mistakes in translating from the Russian, and he may have done so in this case.

probably intended for one of the Shantars. (491) Here then is the earliest published map

491. At Jakutsk the existence of the Shantars was known about 1644, but they were not explored until many years later.

distinctly tracing and naming the Amur River and indicating the island which bears the name of Sakhalin.

Witsen's map was copied by other cartographers. Edward Wells in 1698 or 1699 and Herman Moll in 1701 reproduced the Amur River and the Amoerse Eylandt and located them where Witsen did. Guillaume Delisle is indebted to Witsen for the good points of his map of Tartary which he published in 1708. Delisle, however, makes some changes, the reasons for which are not apparent. In his hands Witsen's Fluvius Amur becomes Riviere d'Amour, emptying itself into the ocean about six degrees farther south. Amoerse Eylandt is transformed into the 'Isle d'Amour' but retains the position given it by Witsen. A small number of map makers were temporarily influenced by Delisle, the majority still followed Witsen; and even Delisle himself, in a later map, located the mouth of the river between the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth parallels. (492)

492. L'Asie (Amsterdam, after 1721). This time he calls the river Ghammas, a term which he borrowed from Sanson. Delisle's

principal contribution to the cartography of this part of the world is the word 'Amour,' which certain map makers still prefer to 'Amur.' "

"Until the early thirties of the eighteenth century Witsen was the generally accepted authority for this part of the world. By that time new and scientific data had become accessible. Three Jesuits, Regis, Jartoux, and [259] Fidelli went down the Amur in 1709 (493) and came near enough to the mouth of the river to learn from the natives that

493. Du Halde, J. B. Description. . . de l'Empire de la Chine, vol. i, p. xxx.

there was a large island close by. (494) About ten years later a map of these regions

494. —Ibid, vol. iv, 12. 'Ils nous apprirent les premiers, ce que nous ne scavions pas, qu'il y avoit vis-a-vis l'embouchure du Saghalien oula une grande Isle habité par des gens semblables a eux. Dans la suite l'empereur y a envoyé des Mantcheoux, qui y ont passe sur les Barques de ces Ketchengtase lesquels demeurent au bord de la Mer, et ont commercé avec les Habitans de la partie occidentale de l'Isle.'

was completed in China and a copy sent to France. This copy fell into the hands of D'Anville who was constructing a map to go with Du Halde's China. On the Jesuit map the mouth of the Amur, or Saghalien oula, is situated near the fifty-second parallel,

and the island facing it is much larger than the Amoerse Eylandt of Witsen. On the copy which D'Anville possessed no name was given to the island, but close by these words were written: Saghalien Anga Hata, meaning, 'Rocks at the mouth of the Black River.' (495) In his ignorance of the Chinese language, D'Anville translated the words as 'Island

495. Klaproth, J. Apercu des Trois Royaumes, 188.

of the Black River.' (496) In the course of time the words 'Anga Hata' were dropped,

496.—Ibid.

leaving Saghalien for the name of the island. (497) D'Anville's map, being superior to

497. The name is also written: Saghalin, Sagalien, Sachalien, etc.

Witsen's superseded it, and the term Saghalien superseded Amoerse and all other names given to it later. (498)

498. D'Anville's map was published in 1735."

"With the exception of Poyarkof and one other party of Russians in the seventeenth century (499) and the efforts of Bering's lieutenants in the eighteenth century there [260]

499. See footnote 482. [LSS:in category 174, p. 256]

is no record that other Europeans sailed in Tartary Strait until the coming of Laperouse in 1787. This famous Frenchman set about clearing up the cartographical confusion of this region. After touching at Jeso Island, he sailed into Tartary Strait until he was stopped by the shallow water in the neighborhood of the fifty-second parallel. In his report and chart he announced that there was no navigable channel. (500)

500. Laperouse, J. B. Voyage de Laperouse autour du Monde, vol. iii, 53. 'Cette stagnation des eaux paraissait etre une preuve qu'il n'y avait point de chenal.'

Ten years later Broughton, following the course of Laperouse, succeeded in reaching farther north by fifteen miles, (501) but without finding a passage. Krusenstern, in 1805,

501. Broughton, W. R. Voyage of Discovery in the North Pacific Ocean, vol. vii, 302. Broughton was 'fully convinced that there was no opening

> to the sea in this direction, the whole being closed by lowland, which we could plainly distinguish at intervals.'

undertook to solve the problem in another way. Instead of following the western shore of Sakhalin he sailed along the eastern, and in so doing determined the northern extent of the island. He doubled and named the northern capes and then steered a southerly course through Tartary Strait, hoping that in this manner he would join his efforts with those of Laperouse. But when within two hundred miles of his desired goal, and before sighting the Amur River, he was brought to a standstill by the sand banks, and turned back, believing Sakhalin to be a peninsula. (502)

> 502. Krustenstern, A. J. de. Voyage Autour du Monde, vol. ii, 247. 'Il est par consequent demontré que Sakhalin est uni a la Tartarie par une isthme très-bas, et ainsi n'est qu'une presq'ile. Toutefois il est possible et meme tres vraisemblable qu-anciennement, et peut-être meme a une epoque peu eloignée, Sakhalin etait isolé du continent comme les cartes chinoises le representent.'

It is probably unique in the annals of modern geography that three scientists, among the greatest naviga-[261]tors of their day, studying the subject on the spot should come

to such erroneous conclusions. It is not surprising that stay-at-home cartographers adopted their views. Some made Sakhalin a peninsula of Tartary, connecting it with the mainland just at the spot left unexplored by Krusenstern and Broughton. (503)

503. Heinrich Keller, Weimar, 1814. Probably a copy of the map in Langsdorff's Reise um die Welt.

Others, although not distinctly uniting the two bodies, yet indicated that they are joined by sandbanks and called Sakhalin a peninsula. (504) There are a few, however, who

504. Vandermalen, P. H. Asie (Bruxelles, 1827).

still picture Sakhalin as an island, (505) but it is not probable that they mean that it is

505. Malte-Brun, Traite Elementaire de Geographie: 'A peu de distance des cotes de la Mantchourie s'etend la longue ile de Saghalien...'

circumnavigable. (506)

506. Laperouse seems to be the first to have given the name Manche de

Tartarie to the waters separating the island from the mainland. Broughton was the first to apply the term Gulf of Tartary. There are other names such as Mamia Rinso Strait, Tartary Strait, etc.

The following extract from Findlay's work entitled A Directory for the Navigation of the Pacific Ocean (507) gives the generally accepted English view regarding Sakhalin:

507. London, 1851, part i, 618.

It is not absolutely determined whether Sakhalin be an island or peninsula, but as all evidence tends toward the latter opinion, that appellation has been retained . . . it must therefore be considered that Sakhalin is joined to the continent by a flat sandy neck of land over which, it is possible, the sea may wash when the strong southerly gales which occur here drive the waters to a higher level, and that the isthmus may be of comparatively recent date, and still on the increase from the deposits of the Amour, so that the older Chinese charts may be correct.

21: Golder--259-261 H-3 (no date) 1914 Gilyak-5
116, 133, 174

On the map accompanying this work Sakhalin is represented as a peninsula. (508)

508. For a somewhat similar view see M'Cullouch's Universal Gazetteer (New York, 1849), vol. ii."

"Krusenstern's view as to the shape of Sakhalin was accepted in Russia. (509) There

509. Captain Golownin in his Japan and the Japanese speaks of 'Sagalin Penninsula.'

were at this time other expeditions to Sakhalin: Davidof and Chwostof in 1806 and 1807, (510) and Podushkine in 1809-1811, (511) but these touched merely on the southern point

510. Asiatic Society of Japan. Transactions, vol. i.

511. De Sabir, C. Le Fleuve Amour (Paris, 1861), p. 47.

which was already known. There is no record of any others between that date and 1845. (512) Towards the middle of the nineteenth century Russia, for various reasons not

512. Barsukof, I. Count Nikolai N. Muraveef-Amurski, vol. i, 268. Among the documents there presented is one dating 1850 which has this interesting statement: 'He [American whaler] sent three boats to the Sakhalin shore and had dealings with the Giliaks. Neither our Okhotsk boats nor those of the Russian American Company ever allowed

themselves this privilege and never went near Sakhalin except when specially ordered to do so.'

necessary to enter on here, decided to examine a little more closely the regions along the Amur. Not having any government boats in the Okhotsk Sea, it asked the Russian American Company to send an expedition. In 1846 the brig Grand Duke Constantin, in command of Gavrilof, was put in commission. His instructions were to pass himself off as a non-Russian (513) and in every possible way to leave the impression with the

513. He was ordered not to take Russian but Virginia tobacco.

natives, particularly the Chinese, that the Russian government had nothing to do with his movements. Gavrilof entered on his duties that very same spring and remained at work all summer. He died soon after his return and the extent of his efforts are somewhat uncertain (514) and of little importance, since it had no influence on the events that

514. Barsukof, I. Count Nikolai N. Muraveef-Amurski, vol. i. 171. Muravyof says that Gavrilof entered the gulf of the Amur from the north, but did not find a passage to the mouth of the river. De Sabir

116, 174

[op. cit., 52] claims that Gabrilof did enter the mouth of the Amur.

followed."

"Russia's success on the Amur is due in large part to one of her great statesmen, Nicolai Nicolaewitz Muravyof-Amurski. Appointed governor-general of Siberia in 1847, Muravyof set about extending Russia's power on the Pacific. Before leaving St. Petersburg he selected Nevelski, a sea captain in the service of the Russian American Company, to help him carry out his plans. Through his efforts Nevelski was commissioned by the Russian Government to undertake a secret expedition with the following objects in view: to explore the northern part of Sakhalin, the strait between Sakhalin and the mainland, and the gulf and mouth of the Amur. (515) Early in the spring of 1849, Nevelski arrived

515. Barsukof, I. Count Nikolai N. Muraveef-Amurski, vol. ii, 37.

in Kamchatka, and, as soon as he discharged his cargo, he sailed for Sakhalin. He carefully surveyed and charted the northern point of Sakhalin and the Amur Gulf. When no longer able to find a channel for his ship Baikal he went into a small boat and continued his southward course to the mouth of the Amur which he entered. Not yet content with his achievement, he pushed on still farther south to the most northerly point attained by Broughton, thus proving most convincingly that Sakhalin is an island and not a peninsula. (516)

516. —Ibid., vol. i, 198, 222-224. Muravyof was anxiously waiting for

> him at Ayan [Okhotsk Sea]; and when on the morning of September 3, 1715, the Baikal hove in sight, Muravyof went out in a small boat to meet her. When near enough to be heard the governor called for news, and Nevelski shouted back: 'God helped us...we have accomplished our important task... Sakhalin is an island. It is possible to enter the gulf and the river Amur by seagoing vessels either from the north or the south.'

From 1849 to 1855 Nevelski and other Russian officers were exploring and charting the waters and harbors of the Amur and Sakhalin. A channel was found, and the Baikal sailed into the Amur from the north in [264] 1850. (517) Three years later (518) the gun-

517. Barsukof, I. Count Nikolai N. Muraveef-Amurski, vol. i, 274.

518. De Sabir, C. Le Fleuve Amour, 63.

boat Wostok, coming from Japan, entered the river from the south.

These important discoveries were known to very few people. The greatest secrecy was maintained for fear of exciting China and arousing the hostility of other countries,

particularly England. (519)

519. Muravyof suspected and dreaded England above all other nations. He accused her of desiring to become the leading power in the North Pacific and to deprive Russia of all influence and power. He believed that England had designs on the Amur and that her ships had been there. In 1853 he predicted that the United States would secure Russia's American possessions, and suggested that an alliance should be formed between the United States and Russia against England [Barsukof, I. Count Nikolai N. Muraveef-Amurski, vol. i, 323; vol. ii, 38, 46, 55]."